

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

M: 22/17
Magi #

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Flint Hill II

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

17800 Bowie Mill Road

CITY, TOWN

Derwood

— VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

8

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Montgomery

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

—DISTRICT

☒ BUILDING(S)

—STRUCTURE

—SITE

—OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

—PUBLIC

☒ PRIVATE

—BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

—IN PROCESS

—BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED

—UNOCCUPIED

—WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

—YES: RESTRICTED

—YES: UNRESTRICTED

☒ NO

PRESENT USE

☒ AGRICULTURE

—COMMERCIAL

—EDUCATIONAL

—ENTERTAINMENT

—GOVERNMENT

—INDUSTRIAL

—MILITARY

—MUSEUM

—PARK

☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE

—RELIGIOUS

—SCIENTIFIC

—TRANSPORTATION

—OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Harry H. and Eleanor W. Fraley

Telephone #: 926-6814

STREET & NUMBER

17800 Bowie Mill Road

CITY, TOWN

Derwood

— VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 20855

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Montgomery County Courthouse

Liber #: 1329

Folio #: 358

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

MNCPPC Historic Sites Inventory

DATE

1976

—FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☒ COUNTY —LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Park Historian's Office

CITY, TOWN

Derwood

STATE

Maryland 20855

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This five bay by four bay, two and a half story log and frame house sits on a hill facing east.

Built on fieldstone foundations, the two original log rooms probably faced south. A north ell was added shortly thereafter. About 1865 a five bay by one bay, two and a half story frame house was attached east of the log house. The entire house is now covered by white aluminum siding.

On the east elevation there is a porch with a shed roof supported by two square wooden posts. The east (front) wooden paneled door is flanked by two light sidelights and surmounted by a four light transom. On the south elevation there is a porch with a shed roof supported by four brick pillars which extend up a full two stories. This porch has a flagstone floor. The south glass and wooden paneled door is set into a pedimented doorway. There is a glassed-in porch on the east elevation of the north ell. This has a shed roof.

The house has six-over-six double-hung windows flanked by black wooden louvered shutters. Centered above the east (front) door is a six-over-six double-hung window flanked by two-over-two double-hung windows. There are two round windows in the north and south gable ends. There are three gabled six-over-six double-hung dormer windows on the east elevation.

The house has intersecting gable roofs with black asbestos shingles. The east section has a boxed and returned cornice line. There are pierced interior end chimneys at the north and south gable ends of the east section. There is a north interior end chimney in the north ell and exterior end chimney at the west gable.

The east (front) door opens into a central hall. An open string, double run stairway ascends along the north interior wall. It has a turned newel post and balusters and a golden oak banister. To the south of the hall is a room that served for a time as a neighborhood school room and now is used as a bedroom. North of the hall is the living room. West of the living room is the dining room, and west of the dining room is a sitting room. These are the two original log rooms. North of the sitting room is the kitchen. A closed string winder staircase ascends to the second floor of the north ell.

The original random width flooring is now covered by narrow oak floorboards. There is a combination of plaster and wallboard walls and ceilings. There are simple moldings and wooden paneled doors with porcelain knobs and metal box locks.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) family history
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES Before 1826

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Flint Hill is significant for two reasons: 1) The prominence of the family (Bowie) that established it and resided there for a number of years and 2) the age of the original building which continues to serve as part of the overall residence of the present owners.

Flint Hill was owned by the the Bowie family for almost 55 years. This family has distinguished itself in many ways, including the judiciary, the ministry, law, medicine, real estate, finance, shipping and export, armed services, politics and public service. Few families have made more important contributions to the history and traditions of Maryland.

John Bowie, Sr. was the first of the family to come to Maryland about 705 from Scotland. In 1747 his son John Bowie, Jr. purchased from Thomas Harris about 2,000 acres² what was to become Montgomery County. This property (known as "Hermitage") was left to John Bowie's wife, Elizabeth, daughter Mary Magruder and son Allen. Allen added "Jr." to his name to be distinguished from his uncle Allen Bowie, Sr. of Prince Georges County. Allen was active in the formation of Montgomery County and was one of its first Commissioners and first Justice. Allen, Jr. and his wife Ruth had eight children; the most notable one in terms of the history of Flint Hill was his son Washington I, born August 12, 1776. Tradition has it that Allen was a friend of General George Washington, and was entertaining the General at his manor estate when it became time to christen the new baby. The infant was named in honor of George Washington who stood as his sponsor.

Washington I moved to Georgetown where he spent most of his adult life. By 1810 he achieved success in the shipping and export business under the firm name of Bowie and Kurtz. During that period the Annapolis Gazette reported Colonel Bowie to be one of the wealthiest and most public -- spirited citizens of Georgetown. He returned to Montgomery County and retired there in 1820 to live as a country planter for the rest of his days.¹ He purchased about 2,000 acres from Robert Smith, built a stone residence and named his place Oatland, located about 2 miles south of the present center of Olney on what is now Bowie Mill Road. Part of this tract of 2,000 acres included the Flint Hill Farm with its appurtenances. When Washington I died in 1826 Flint Hill was given to his son Thomas Johns Bowie, a Harvard graduate and described as a scholarly polished gentleman who was also a notable entertainer.³ Thomas Johns died July 25, 1850 and left his estate to his wife Catherine "during her natural and single life-time", and to his two sons, Thomas John Davis and Washington.⁴ However, on February 28, 1874 Catherine, while still a widow, sold Flint Hill to George W. Hyatt.⁵ On March 12, 1874 Jonathan Routzahn agreed to purchase Flint Hill from George Hyatt but later refused to fulfill this agreement.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

(continued on Attachment Sheet A)

Flint Hill

Hyatt brought the issue to court but before the case was settled Hyatt died. The court directed the Administrators of the Hyatt estate to sell the property at public sale.⁶ It failed to sell through public advertising for a number of years and finally on February 23, 1891 Margaret A. Fraley purchased the property.⁷ On March 12, 1912 Margaret Fraley, widow, and grandmother of the present owner, conveyed 215 acres which included Flint Hill to her sons Harry H., Ernest L. and Charles Fraley all of whom later on May 15, 1913 conveyed the property through a straw grant to Harry H. and Lulu P. Fraley, parents of the present owner.⁸ According to Fraley family records and former students, a school operated at Flint Hill from March, 1918-June, 1919. Called Fraley School, grades 1-8 were taught by Miss Virgie Dove, Criders, Virginia, and Miss Ruth Iddings, Brookville, Maryland.

On January 20, 1942, Lulu Fraley, widow, sold the property to J. Windsor and Marie H. Davis,⁹ who sold it to the present owners in 1942, together with 161 acres of land.

No documentation could be found as to the origin of the name Flint Hill. White quartz/quartzite boulders are often called "flint" and can be found in this area.

FOOTNOTES:

1. Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. 73, Nov. 1978; p. 3.
Bowie, Effie Gwynn, Across the Years in Prince George's County; Garrett and Massey, Richmond, Virginia, 1947.
Bowie, Walter Worthington, The Bowies and Their Kindred; Polyanthus, Inc., Cottonport, Louisiana, 1971.
Farquhar, Roger Brooke, Old Homes and History; p. 167-168.
Montgomery County Story, Vol. XV, Montgomery County Historical Society, Rockville.
2. Montgomery County Land Records, V/203 (April 11, 1820).
3. Maryland Historical Magazine.
4. Land Records, op. cit., EBP 2/600.
5. Ibid., EBP 12/31.
6. Equity Records, 1874.
7. Land Records, op. cit., JA 23/223.
8. Ibid., 236/97.
9. Ibid., 1329/358.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Land Records of Montgomery County, Md.
 Court Records of Montgomery County, Md.
 Report of Christopher Owens, Park Historian, MNCPPC, Aug. 19, 1974

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 161 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES**

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Ernest and Pat Ferullo

Candy Reed

Architectural Description

ORGANIZATION

Sugarloaf Regional Trails

DATE

October 1979

STREET & NUMBER

Box 87

TELEPHONE

926-4510

CITY OR TOWN

Dickerson

STATE

Maryland 20753

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
 The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
 Annapolis, Maryland 21401
 (301) 267-1438

1604895204

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME					
COMMON:					
AND/OR HISTORIC: Flint Hill II					
2. LOCATION					
STREET AND NUMBER: 17800 Bowie Mill Road					
CITY OR TOWN: Derwood					
STATE: Maryland			COUNTY: Montgomery		
3. CLASSIFICATION					
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment		<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum		<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ _____					
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY					
OWNER'S NAME: Harry Fraley					
STREET AND NUMBER: 17800 Bowie Mill Road					
CITY OR TOWN: Derwood			STATE: Maryland		
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION					
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Montgomery County Courthouse					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN: Rockville			STATE: Maryland		
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):					
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS					
TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic Sites in the Bi-County Region					
DATE OF SURVEY: 1969 <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local					
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission					
STREET AND NUMBER: 8787 Georgia Avenue					
CITY OR TOWN: Silver Spring			STATE: Maryland		

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The house is a two story, frame house with an older, two story rear wing. The main (east) facade is five bays with a central doorway covered by a shed-roofed porch. The doorway has a transom and sidelights. The windows are 6/6 double hung sash. On the second floor, the central window is three parts, with 2/2 double hung sash flanking 6/6 double hung sash. Over the windows are heavy architraves. The boxed cornice is bracketed, with the brackets going up the sides of the gable. They are connected by a running moulding that divides the frieze into two bands. At either end are internal chimneys with two stacks joined at the cap. In the gable end, the attic windows are circular.

The rear wing, now covered with aluminum siding, has an exterior chimney with a 1-1/2 story, stone base and brick stack. The south facade is three bays with a central doorway. The 6/6 double hung sash are smaller than those of the main house.

To the northeast of the house is a frame bankbarn on a stone foundation. It has louvered openings.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

M:22-17

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> losophy | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> itarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

01

M:22-17

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

Christopher Owens, Park Historian

ORGANIZATION

MNCPPC

DATE

19 Aug 74

STREET AND NUMBER:

8787 Georgia Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:

Silver Spring

STATE

Maryland

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Signature

stairs in the hall are wainscotted along the side wall to a height of four feet. The stair rail is very plain with appearance of great age.

To the rear of the dining room is the kitchen with a door to the old "breezeway," the floor of which is paved with bricks. Entrance to this breezeway, now covered over with second floor rooms, cannot be seen in the photograph. (It is just behind the big brick chimney in the corner of the "L".) To the left of this side entrance hall, the old Colonial kitchen is located.

It has windows on two sides and in it there

remains the huge fireplace of early days, with the crane still in use. This is the oldest part of the house.

On the second floor of the main part are two bedrooms, one with a fireplace and a bath. Over the Colonial kitchen are two bedrooms and a second bath. A cellar is under the main part of the house. This place was a post office "GOSHEN" in 1879. Summer 1961, in a happy reunion with Mrs. Counselman in her antique dining-room-kitchen, the author found her as vivacious and attractive as ever.

Flint Hill II

THIS property belonged to the Bowie family for about forty years and was part of the estate of about 2,000 acres acquired by Washington Bowie I when he left Georgetown and established his home in Montgomery County. Containing 529 acres, the land was purchased from Robert Smith in April, 1820, and for many years has been known as Flint Hill. Washington Bowie I lived at Oatland, where he died in 1826, and this part of his vast estate was handed down to his son, Thomas Johns Bowie, who it is understood built the front or newer part of the house for his son, Thomas Johns Davis Bowie, about the time the last-named married in 1865. Thomas Johns Bowie lived at Roseneath.

About twenty miles north of the D. C. Line, the situation commands an extensive view in all directions. Rock Creek runs through a pretty wooded area on the edge of the farm.

Thomas Johns Bowie died in 1850. In April, 1866, a partition agreement was recorded at Rockville transferring from his inheritance Flint Hill with 529½ acres to his son Thomas Johns Davis Bowie, born 1834. In this document, Roseneath with 556 acres went to Washington Bowie III. (See Oatland for Washington Bowie II.)

Thomas J. D. Bowie married, first, Elizabeth Chew Beatty in November, 1865. The only child of this union was Maria Williams Bowie who has lived in Baltimore most of her life. She was the principal heir of Miss Mary Davis, the last surviving child of Allen Bowie Davis of Greenwood. Elizabeth Chew Bowie died in

1868 soon after the birth of Maria, and in 1870 Bowie married Mary Gardiner of St. Mary's County. A daughter of that union is Miss Lucy Leigh Bowie, who lived in Baltimore for many years. She was active in the work of the Maryland Historical Society and a writer on historical subjects. After the death of Elizabeth Chew Bowie the farm was sold in 1875. After selling the farm, T. J. D. Bowie went into business in Baltimore, where he died in 1921.



NO. 37 E-8 LEFT JESSE WILLCOXON
CA. 1790-1800 LOGS RIGHT T. J. D. BOWIE 1866

Archives of the Magruder family indicate that the Flint Hill farm was originally owned by Nathan Magruder. There was a grist mill on Rock Creek on the farm known as Bowie's Mill, believed to have been built by Nathan's son, Jeffrey, before 1800. The wheel was "undershot," impelled by the flow of the stream without any dam being required.

Nathan Magruder was one of the original commissioners to set up Montgomery County in 1776, and was on the committee authorized to

M:22-17

purchase a lot not to exceed four and one-half acres upon which to build a court house. In 1763 he was one of the "visitors" to the schools of the then Lower Frederick County.

It is believed that the original or lower left part of the house was built before 1800, and it is reliably reported to have been built by a contractor named Jack Braddock for Jesse Willcoxon, who paid for, but did not occupy the house at any time. Jesse was on the Levy Court of the County for six terms, from 1814 through 1819, and was an extensive dealer in real estate.

In 1890, Francis Fraley, whose wife was Margaret Hargett, came to Flint Hill from Frederick County, buying the place which then contained about 400 acres from a Hyatt family. They stated that the high front frame part of the house had at that time been built, apparently by the Bowies, before they sold Flint Hill in 1875.

Harry Fraley, Sr., the next owner, whose

widow, Lulu Duvall Fraley, still lives in a nearby home, bought the place in 1914 or 1915 from Margaret Fraley, widow of Francis Fraley, Sr., and they lived there together until the death of Harry, Senior in 1938. In 1941, Mrs. Harry Fraley (Sr.), sold the farm with about 275 acres to a Washington man, Richard Davis. In 1949 the Fraleys were very happy to repossess the old home, which they purchased with 225 acres, and young Harry Fraley, Jr., and his wife moved back into the house the first part of 1950.

The lower left part of the house with stone chimney and high porch columns, built before 1800, is of logs "nogged" with brick and has the characteristic details of a house of the Colonial period. The first floor of this part has a large living or dining room, entered either from the rear porch or from the front hall. It has a large fireplace, a prominent feature. There is one other room in this original part and two rooms on the second floor.

Friends Advice

AT what date is it considered necessary for a settler from across the seas to have come to Virginia to qualify as an F.F.V.? "First Family of Virginia." In the Provincial period 1620-1700, or Early Colonial 1700-1750?¹ It seems to the author that 300 years should meet every requirement for one to be included in that charming circle of blue blooded gentry of the Old Dominion.

The photograph shows a house, part of which was believed to have been built about 180 years ago by a Virginian whose forebears came to the Old Dominion in 1651. The family remained there for five generations before one member of it "crossed the river" into Maryland and established himself in Montgomery County. He and his descendants have had the satisfaction of owning that plantation north of the Potomac River also for five generations.

Francis Dade came from Suffolk, England to Virginia in 1651 and his great, great grandson, the Rev. Townshend Dade, Jr. coming to Montgomery County about 1768 named his plantation "Friends Advice." He acquired a tract of several hundred acres in the upper part of the

county near Boyds by marriage and the house shown above stands on that land.

Townshend Dade, Jr., was a son of Townshend Dade and Parthenia Alexander Massey, and was born in January, 1742. He was ordained at a very early age in 1765 and became Rector of Fairfax Parish, which included Alexandria. He thus had had several years experience in the ministry before becoming Rector of Christ Church in Alexandria, which was completed in 1773. While serving in that pulpit his salary was 17,280 pounds of tobacco, with an additional 2,500 pounds for maintenance of the glebe.² During his term a substantial Glebe House was built there.

The Rev. Dade had a half brother, Lee Massey, a son of Dade Massey and Parthenia Alexander Massey. Dade Massey died before he was thirty years old leaving the young son and his widow soon thereafter married Townshend Dade, Sr. According to traditions in the family these two young men giving great promise were sent to England at the suggestion of George Washington, a friend of the family. After their education abroad they returned to Virginia and were among the earliest American born ministers to be assigned to parishes.

¹ White Pillars, by J. Frazer Smith. Chart p. 212.

² The History of Alexandria, Virginia, by Mary G. Powell.

M:22-17

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

See correspondence dated 8/31/84

ACTION TAKEN

The Preservation Commission recommends the Master Plan be amended to include the following sites:

M: 22/1.....Dorsey Springhouse
M: 22/2Pugh Farm
M: 22/14.....Oatland Farm
M: 22/25.....J.H. Cashell (Grantham) Farm
M: 22/30.....Barnesley House
M: 22/34.....Eubanks Farm
M: 22/35.....Needwood Mansion

The following three sites within the Planning Area have already been designated as part of previous amendments to the Master Plan.

M: 22/7.....Bussard Farm
M: 22/15.....The Ridge
M: 22/17.....Flint Hill II

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION
8007 CLOVER LANE • BETHESDA, MARYLAND 20814-3701

M: 22-17

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

See correspondence dated 8/25/82

ACTION TAKEN

8/25/82.....Sites recommended for inclusion in
Chapter 4 of the Master Plan

M: 14/41

M: 14/60

M: 22/17

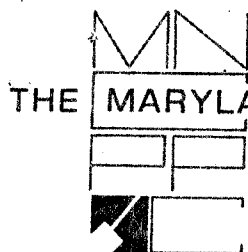
M: 23/57

M: 23/78

M: 23/92

M: 28/11-1

M: 28/13



THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION
8787 Georgia Avenue • Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3760

June 12, 1984

RECEIVED

JUN 14 1984

MEMORANDUM

TO: Richard Ferrara, Director, Department of Housing and Community Development
John L. Menke, Director, Department of Environmental Protection
✓ J. Rodney Little, Director, State Historic Preservation Office
Susan Kuklewicz, Chairperson, Historic Preservation Commission

FROM: Perry Berman, Chief, Community Planning North P.B.

SUBJECT: Approved and Adopted May 1983 Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation

I am pleased to transmit to you the May 1983, Approved and Adopted Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation.

This amendment designates fourteen historic resources for preservation and protection under the County's Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 24A of the Montgomery County Code. In addition, it identifies 83 sites that have been reviewed and found not suitable for regulation under the Ordinance. Those properties listed on the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Resources in Montgomery County, Maryland are also exempted from any further regulation under the Moratorium on Alteration and Demolition, Section 24A-10 of the Preservation Ordinance.

Please adjust your records to reflect this action. Should you have any questions concerning this amendment, please do not hesitate to contact Marty Reinhart of Community Planning North at 565-7354.

PB:MR:sdr
Enclosure

- Associated with the Pearre family, early agriculturalists and prominent citizens of upper Montgomery County.
- Because the acreage associated with this site is protected under a conservation easement, the site is designated with an environmental setting of approximately 6.7 acres to include the main house, the log dairy, the corn crib, and bank barn as features representative of the historic farmstead.

14/41 Goshen Mennonite Church (p. 10)

- 1870 -- Unique brick structure, based on a design by Washington architect, Walter West, and built by master builder S. G. Henseley.
- Site of one of the oldest Methodist Episcopal Churches in Montgomery County.
- The parcel includes, in addition to the church building, a cemetery and semi-circular tree-shaded drive with wrought iron entrance gates, all of which contribute to the churchyard setting. The entire parcel should, therefore, be retained as the environmental setting.

14/59 Fertile Meadows (p. 10)

- Fine example of a late 18th century County farmhouse with a "distinctive southern Maryland flavor."
- Associated for nearly a century with the Riggs family, prominent businessmen and farmers in Montgomery County.
- An appropriate setting should include the main house, the log meat house and corn crib, plus sufficient land to protect the complex from future development.

14/60 Riggs/Wilcoxon House (p. 10)

- Late 18th century, simple Federal style farmhouse with Flemish bond brickwork.
- Example of typical tenant farmhouse once found throughout the County.

15/65 Waters Gift (p. 11)

- Mid-18th century altered log farmhouse.
- Associated with the Waters family, early settlers of the northeastern part of the County.

22/17 Flint Hill II (p. 12)

- Early 19th century log and frame farmhouse.
- Associated with the Bowie family, a prominent family in Montgomery County and Maryland history.

- The house sits on a knoll facing east and is highly visible from Bowie Mill Road. An appropriate environmental setting could be based on the 495' contour line and should include the house, and the hillside to the front of the house to retain views of and from the structure.
- The barn does not need to be preserved as part of the environmental setting.

23/57 Falling Green (p. 13)

- 1815 -- Excellent example of Georgian style architecture with fine detailing and Flemish bond brickwork.
- Associated with the Brooke family: farmers, landowners, and legislators of considerable importance to the development of Montgomery County.
- To preserve this site, located in the Rural Density Transfer Zone, any development that occurs should be clustered away from the main house. An environmental setting should be delineated that preserves a vista of the site and maintains the relationship of the house to the main road.
- The barn does not need to be preserved as part of the environmental setting.

23/92 Della Brooke (p. 14)

- Early 19th century frame farmhouse in a simple Federal style.
- Home of Mahlon Chandlee, expert woodworker, farmer, and inventor; son of Deborah Brooke of the Brooke family, influential in Montgomery County history.
- Farmstead with several significant fieldstone outbuildings including a bank barn, spring or meat house, and workshop.
- The environmental setting should include approximately 7 acres to buffer the farmhouse and some significant outbuildings from future surrounding development.

28/11-2 Ashton Orthodox Meeting House (Sherwood Library) (p. 15)


- 1880 -- 1½-story frame T-shaped structure covered in German siding.
- Constructed by a small group that separated from the main congregation of Friends of the Sandy Spring/Ashton area in 1861.
- Since the resource has been moved from its original site, the delineation of an environmental setting is not critical to designation. This Amendment recommends the resource be designated with its building footprint and that regulation under the Historic Preservation Ordinance deal with exterior architectural alteration and any future relocation of the structure.

M: 22-17

NORTH BRANCH
UPPER
ROCK CREEK
PARK

UNIT
NO.
4

FLINT HILL II
* 22/17



UPPER
ROCK
CREEK
PARK

12



M: #22-17

NAME FLINT HILL II

LOCATION BOWIE MILL RD DERWOOD, MD

EACADE SE

PHOTO TAKEN 8/19/74 MOWVER



M: #22-17

NAME FLINT HILL II

LOCATION BOWIE MILL RD, DERWOOD, MD

FACADE N

PHOTO TAKEN 8/19/74

m. BUEYER